The Bombay Gazette.

357

No. 6,296.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance....Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
" " including postage..... " 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town... " 28 0
" " including postage..... " 38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town .. " 16 0
" " including postage ..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... " 6 0
" " including postage..... " 7 14
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .. " 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 " "
Third and succeeding ditto ... 2 " "
In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Birth.

MINET—April 10th, at Surat, the wife of William Minet, Esq., of a daughter.

Marriage.

WALLER—PAGE—3rd April, at Indore, by the Rev. W. Wilkinson, R. W. Waller, Esq., Assistant Secretary Railway Department, eldest son of the late R. Waller, Master Attendant at Aden, and Nephew of William Blowers, Esq., late Deputy Post Master General of Bombay, to Emily, second daughter of the late Quarter Master John Page, of the Hyderabad Contingent.—No cards.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, and Busserah on the following dates:—

ate Bombay.. ex 3rd & 17th		Leave Busserah.....19th & 2nd	
" Kuweit	4th	" Bushire.....	23rd 9th
" Bahrein.....	5th	" Lingah.....	24th 10th
" Bushire.....	6th	" Abbas.....	28th 11th
" Lingah.....	7th	" Muscat.....	29th 12th
" Abbas.....	8th	" Bombay.....	11th 13th
Arrive Busserah....	17th	Arrive Bombay....	2nd 21st

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. H Atkinson, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Date of Departure.

From Bombay usually about.....11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.....26th and 10th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 100 H. P., Commander, J. Saunders, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M it is despatched at 6 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Shanghai, and Yokohama, Japan.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers at Madras Monthly, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	& 15
" Cowar	2 16	" Singapore	4 18
" Mangalore	3 17	" Nagapatam	6 20
" Cannanore	4 18	" Madras	10 24
" Calicut	5 19	" Cochin	11 25
" Cochin	6 20	" Tuticorin	12 26
" Tuticorin	20	" Galle.....	14
" Colombo.....	21	" Colombo.....	28
" Galle.....		" Tuticorin	29
" Nagapatam 10	24	" Cochin.....16	1st
" Madras 12	26	" Calicut 16	2
" Coromandel 17	2	" Cannanore 17	3
" Tuticorin 18	3	" Mangalore 18	5
" Singapore 30	15	" Cowar 19	6
Arrive Calcutta 30	5	Arrive Bombay 20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 230 H. P., Commander, C. Day, will be despatched as above on 1st May at noon.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on the 1st or the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the Messrs. Clunch Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Cochin for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Ratnagherry ..	Sunday.	Beypore ..	Sunday.
Vingoria ..	Sunday.	Calicut ..	Sunday.
Goa.....	Monday.	Tellicherry ..	Monday.
Cowar	Monday.	Cannanore ..	Monday.
Compta	Monday.	Mangalore.	Tuesday.
Mangalore ..	Tuesday.	Compta ..	Wednesday.
Cannanore ..	Wednesday.	Cowar ..	Wednesday.
Tellicherry ..	Wednesday.	Goa.....	Wednesday.
Calicut ..	Wednesday.	Vingoria ..	Thursday.
Beypore ..	Wednesday.	Ratnagherry.	Thursday.
Cochin.....	Wednesday.	Bombay...Arr.	Friday.
Bombay...Arr.	Thursday.		

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 21st April, at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday P.M.	Goa - -Dep.	Monday A.M.
Mhargoe - - "	Thursday A.M.	Vingoria - "	Monday P.M.
Umjuwell - "	Thursday P.M.	Malwan - "	Monday P.M.
Jyghur - "	Thursday P.M.	Jytapore - "	Tuesday A.M.
Ratnagherry "	Friday A.M.	Ratnagherry "	Tuesday P.M.
Jytapore - "	Friday A.M.	Jyghur - "	Wednesday A.M.
Malwan - "	Friday P.M.	Umjuwell - "	Wednesday A.M.
Vingoria - "	Saturday A.M.	Mhargoe - "	Wednesday A.M.
Goa - -Arr.	Saturday A.M.	Bombay - -Arr.	Wednesday P.M.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 25th April, at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Borce Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Karanjah.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ..	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 6	0 12
Second Class ..	0 3	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ..	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Borce Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Borce Bunder.

FOR VARAVUI, MANGAROLE, AND PORE BUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 8 A. M., positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class.....£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....27 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class.....25 5 0 }

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of Stearns, Hobart & Co.,

Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE A 1 Screw Steamer "TYNEMOUTH," 1,410 Tons, Captain G. H. Forster, R. N., will sail as above about 25th April. For Passage only apply to Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., or to Captain Forster, at Hay and Mackintosh's, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

BARQUE "NILE," Bristow, Master. For Freight or Passage apply to Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street.

Bombay, 19th April 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.....£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class.....£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "MULA," 500 Tons, Captain Sproule, will be despatched about 20th April.

Stearns, Hobart & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

NOTICE.

STEAM BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND SURAT.

A NEW and fast sailing steamer "LADY NYASSA" will ply between the above Ports on the following days at proper tide:—

From Bhownugger.	From Surat.
April 12th, Thursday.	April 9th, Monday.
" 18th, Wednesday.	" 15th, Sunday.
" 24th, Tuesd.-y.	" 21st, Saturday.
" 30th, Monday.	" 27th, Friday.
May 6th, Sunday.	May 3rd, Thursday.
" 12th, Saturday.	" 9th, Wednesday.
" 18th, Friday.	" 15th, Tuesday.
" 24th, Thursday.	" 21st, Monday.
" 30th, Wednesday.	" 27th, Sunday.
	June 2nd, Saturday.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. RAGHOO DAYA and VANARSEE PRAGJEE, Agents at Bhownuggar and Surat respectively. VAJESANKUR GOWRISANKUR,

For His Highness the Rajah of Bhownuggur.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship *Rinaldo*, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Listen will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents Ship *Rinaldo*.

Bombay, 16th April 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament).—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, at 1 P. M., on FRIDAY the 20th instant, for the purchase of about (200) two hundred Hogsheads of PORTER or ALE of good quality.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

A. W. LUCAS, Lieut. Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, Ext. Commt. Office, 16th April 1866.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April.

150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Classical and Classical Languages,
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-batt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—Holders of Certificates of the OLD SHARES, as also of the Receipts for the SECOND ISSUE, are requested to send the same to the Offices of the undersigned on or after the 9th instant, that they may be exchanged for the NEW CERTIFICATES.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Cheddar Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1½ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SIXTH CALL OF RUPEES 100 PER SHARE.—FINAL NOTICE.—To SHAREHOLDERS.—All Shares on which the SIXTH and LAST CALL of Rupees 100 per Share, due on the 15th ultimo, is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on or before SATURDAY the 21st instant, will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED, and disposed of as the Directors may deem fit.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 9th April 1866.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons who may have Vehar Water Taps outside their Houses, used for other than Household purposes, must have them removed within one week from the date of this Notice, as such Taps cannot be allowed after the 20th instant.

In the event of any person wishing to have a Tap for other than Household purposes, Notice must be given in proper form to this Office, before the 20th instant, and a Meter will be supplied at prime cost.

By order of the Muni. Commr. for the City of Bombay,
RUSSEL ARTHEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

Bombay, Ex. Engr.'s Office, 12th April 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed inevitable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

THE UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—WHEREAS at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, duly held on the 11th day of December 1865, it was resolved that the Resolution previously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 7th November 1865, "That the affairs of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) be voluntarily wound up under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857," be confirmed; and whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 12th instant, it was resolved—"That Messrs. Narrayen Crustna Laud and Assaria Ludha be appointed Liquidators, and that the 2nd Call be returned to the Shareholders;" Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Company, are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several Claims for investigation.

NARRAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD,
આશારી ગ્યા બધા.
ASSARIA LUDHA,
Liquidators Universal Bank & Financial Cor. (Limited).

Bombay, 12th April 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts .....each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts ... ... "	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ... ... "	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts ... ... "	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts..... "	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits... "	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits... "	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits..... "	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars ... ...per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians .....each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians ..... "	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Baniana ... ... "	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers ..... "	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks .....per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks ... "	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.		
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings.....each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves... ...per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves ... ... "	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves ... ... "	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves. ... ... "	3	12
The Universal Scarf, ...each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring .... "	4	8
The Windsor Scarf ... ... "	2	12
The Derby Scarf... ... ... "	4	8
The Diamond Scarf ... ... "	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

CONTRIBUTORS to "PUNCH IN INDIA" are requested to send in their MSS on or before the 25th inst. The Publisher hopes in future to bring this Publication out regularly on the 1st of each month.

NOTICE.—LLOYD'S AGENCY, GALLE.—We have been appointed AGENTS for LLOYD'S at this Port. C. SHAND & Co.,
Galle, 23rd February 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.
13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and Estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.
No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Established 1805.

MR. G. ENGEL, Photographer, Victoria Gardens Hotel, Mount Road.—Until further Notice Mr. ENGEL is prepared to take PORTRAITS of Gentlemen only.

Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneveas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1805.

B. H. CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 Annas per Rupee will be paid on the adjusted Claims on this Estate, on and after the 15th May, proximo.

Parties applying for Dividend will be required to produce the Vouchers relative to their Claims.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTICE.—At a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber, held on the 20th ultimo, the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. Alex. Stewart, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., seconded by Mr. Alex. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., was unanimously agreed to:—

"That the recognised rate of Commission in England "on the sale of Consignments from Bombay taken after this "date be 3½ per cent., exclusive of brokerage and guarantee, and that the same be added to the Scale of Commissions sanctioned by the Chamber."

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th April 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.—TO LET, with immediate occupation, this Company's SAW-MILLS and PREMISES appertaining thereto at Tank Bunder.

The Saw Mills are open to inspection, and comprise the following Machinery by Messrs. S. WARSSON & Co., which will be made over to the Lessee in good working order, with Tools complete.

1 Rack Bench.
1 Deal Frame.
1 Small Circular Saw.
1 Moulding Machine.
1 General Joiner.
1 Morticeing Machine.
1 Band Saw.
1 Planing Machine.

Application should be addressed to Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

MOST POSITIVELY
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

THE ORIGINAL
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
ON
FRIDAY EVENING, FRIDAY EVENING,
FRIDAY EVENING, FRIDAY EVENING,
FRIDAY EVENING, FRIDAY EVENING,
APRIL 20TH, APRIL 20TH, APRIL 20TH.

1st time of an Original Burlesque entitled,
ELECTRO BY-GOLLY.
ELECTRO BY-GOLLY.
ELECTRO BY-GOLLY.
PROFESSOR MAUND,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

1st time this season of the
BLUE TAIL FLY.
BLUE TAIL FLY.

DAVE CARSON in the favourite Songs of
THE COON HUNT
AND
JULIA ANN MARIA JANE MATILDA.

☞ REMEMBER FRIDAY EVENING, 20TH APRIL.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 5 | Upper Circle.....Rs. 2
Stalls ... ... " 3 | Pit ... ... " 1

Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the Establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. To commence at Nine o'clock.

LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT
BUT TWO
OF THE ORIGINAL
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
FRIDAY, 20TH APRIL.

DAVE CARSON
will sing the new local Song
THAT'S SO,
received on Monday last with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.

MOST POSITIVELY
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Received per "Overland Mail," a consignment of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Boots.

No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY commenced business as TAILOR & GENERAL OUTFITTER, under the name and style of WALTER & Co., at No. 12, Meadow Street, opposite the Royal Bank of India, and adjacent to the Establishment of Messrs. Watson & Co.

E. WALTER MOSES.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, held pursuant to Advertisement at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1, Church Street, Bombay, on MONDAY the 16th instant,

It was proposed by Hurbnm Nursey, Esq., seconded by Purbut Tudha, and carried unanimously—"That Messrs. A. C. Brice & Co. be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers."

ગેલાભોઈ પડમજી.
GHELLABHOY PUDUMSEY, Chairman.

18th April 1866.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING & PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, held pursuant to Advertisement at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1, Church Street, Bombay, on MONDAY the 16th instant,

It was proposed by Luckumsey Sewjee, Esq., seconded by Purbut Tudha, and carried unanimously—"That Messrs. A. C. Brice & Co. be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers."

ગેલાભોઈ પડમજી.
GHELLABHOY PUDUMSEY, Chairman.

18th April 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.—NOTICE.—Subscribers to the Victoria and Albert Museum, who have not yet paid their SUBSCRIPTIONS, are requested to pay the same into the Oriental Bank Corporation at their earliest convenience.

A. H. LOUIS,
Honorary Joint Secretary.

Town Hall, 4th April 1866.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited to the Bank of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

16th February 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise Rs...	5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle	2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto	2	0	0
Removing Shoes	1	8	0
Preventing Cutting	2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to. C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Ltd.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a CALL of Rupees (100) One Hundred per Share on such Shares is hereby made, and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before the 20th April 1866, and in default of payment on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until further notice.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 27th March 1866.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Mofussil Financial Association are required to pay forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the said Association are hereby required to forward Statements of their CLAIMS to the undersigned.

J. L. BRODIE,
G. R. WILSON,
RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE MODY,
Bombay, 4, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th March 1866. } Liquidators.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

20th January 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months ..... 8 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 7 ditto.
" 12 " ..... 7 ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

NOTHING doing. Market flat.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	10
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	218

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent.	Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	... ...	...Rs. 90
,, ,,	Sicca ,, Loan 1853-54	... ...	 95
,, ,,	Co.'s ,, ,, 1853-56	... ...	... }
,, ,,	,, ,, 1854-55	... ...	... } 87½
,, ,,	1854-55	... ...	... ... 98½
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	... ...	 102
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	... ...	... 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent.	... ...	... ...	... 103

THE following statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date, for which the Custom House Returns are available :—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 24th March, 1866.

	Gold Bullion and Coin	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Great Britain	71,000	5,79,500
,, France	...	48,400
,, African Coast	...	350
,, Suez	59,060	5,47,750
,, Persian Gulf	5,000	28,900
,, Persian Gulf Steamer.	...	21,570
,, Aden	9,550	19,990
Total for the week ...	1,47,610	12,37,960
Previously Imported in the year 1866	1,60,98,346	8,21,63,329
Total from 1st Jan. to 24th March 1866.	1,61,55,956	8,34,1,1,289
Ditto 1865	1,25,77,119	1,51,64,599
Increase Rupees	32,78,837	6,82,37,190

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin
To Ustch	1,20,325	2,28,175
,, Concan British	91,620	2,45,166
,, Guzerat British	5,120	90,500
,, Persian Gulf	3,000	3,000
,, Persian Gulf Steamer ...	...	15,000
,, Karrachee	5,000	...
,, Malabar British	28,270	53,000
,, South Canara	...	66,400
,, North Canara	6,600	2,44,654
,, Ceylon	...	25,000
Total for the week ...	2,59,935	9,75,895
Previously exported in the year 1866	31,10,273	84,87,442
Total from 1st Jan. to 24th March 1866.	33,70,208	94,63,337
Ditto 1865	15,87,419	1,30,38,333
Increase Rupees	17,82,789 Decr.	35,74,995

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 18.

Hobson, Lieutenant H. A., 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, from Sion Fort.

Scott, Lieutenant W., 12th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Rajcota.

Hawthorne, Captain A., 9th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Dwarka.

Gosling, Lieutenant H. M., 4th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 18.

Stock, Colonel, Adjutant General, to Poona.

Ward, Dr., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Medical Department, on leave, from the Nilgiri Mountains.

Onslow, Lieutenant F. M., Madras Cavalry, to rejoin, to Kamptee.

Hammond, Lieutenant 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, on sick certificate, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 17th April.

Captain A. Collier, Staff Corps, is attached to the 21st Regiment N. I, or Marine Battalion.

SHIPPING.

APRIL. ARRIVALS.

19 Charlotte ..... Logan ..... Rangoon, Dec. 31.
Moharaj (s) ..... Thompson ..... Gon, &c., April 16.

APRIL. DEPARTURES.

18 William Ritson ..... Brough ..... Liverpool.
,, Hyderabad ..... Nacoda ..... Persian Gulf.
Sir J R Carnac (s) ..... Lovett ..... Gulf of Cutch.
Phlax (s) ..... Chrichton ..... Gulf of Cutch.
Karanjah (s). ..... Crocker ..... Malabar Coast.
Kurrachee (s) ..... Cotter ..... Calicut.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per *Charlotte*—Spoke the Ship *Canada* from Rangoon, and Ship *Indian Merchant* from Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
ship *Bellerich*, Jester, bound to Liverpool.
,, Ship *Feted Carrier*, Nacoda, bound to Mauritius, via Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ships *Merchant Adventurer*, for London.
,, S. S. *Governor Higginson*, for Kurrachee.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[L. signifies "commenced loading."]

639 Hollin (s), Rains—Stearns Hobart & Co.
880 Lysanda, Walker—Stoehr, Frieger & Co.
885 Merchantman, Mandlebaum—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. 1. April 18)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

317 Alfred, Nurse—Merwanjee Cumranjee. (c. 1. Feb. 10)
1209 Alsager, Peterson—Wallace & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 10)
1387 Ansel Lyle, Slew—Martin Young & Co. (c. 1. April 12)
1746 Americus, Porter—Walkinshaw & Sorabjee. (c. 1. Feb. 17)
2154 Bates Family, Hoag—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 9)
624 Beatrice, Thomas—Hamabay Dhanjee. (c. 1. March 21)
1178 Berkenhead Rhebeiadus, Mossop—Roper Price & Co. (c. 1. April 7)
704 Bird of Paradise, McCollum—Framjee Sands & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 26)
1532 Bullwark, Kelly—H. Ward & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 10)
502 Cama Family, Miller—R. H. Cama. (c. 1. April 9)
1531 Castlemaine, McGill—Turner Morris & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 5)
1240 Celestial Empire, Wyllie—Forbes & Co. (c. 1. April 5)
427 Chrysis, Hadley—Manchejee Merwanjee. (c. 1. April 10)
1199 Clanranalds, Kinloch—Wallace Brothers & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 17)
1133 Eastern Belle, Hutchinson—Framjee Sands & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 20)
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Bentley—Glover & Co. (c. 1. April 7)
1327 Flying Fawn, Mcmullin—John Clover & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 24)
1970 Garnett, Tay—Farnham & Co.
1971 Gangadhur, Tapsell—Scott & Co. (c. 1. March 17)
4459 Haddington, Browne—P. & O. Co. (c. 1. Mar. 9)
1489 Hampden, Yexley—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. April 16)
1826 Hahaman, Rogers—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1197 Hannibal, Hill—Lyon Brothers.
1965 Hunslop, Howe—Wallace & Co.
1043 Hunter, Mitchell—W. Nicol & Co.
839 Hyderabad, Harley—Iron Ship Co. (c. 1. Feb. 12)
1994 Indefatigable, Lyons—Cama & Co. (c. 1. March 26)
716 Island Light, McFee—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee. (c. 1. April 5)
1860 John Stewart, Laing—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. April 5)
242 Mary Stephens, Thomas—Hobart Bates & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 23)
1140 Maha Lukshmi, Corney—Remnie, Scovell & Co. (c. 1. April 7)
1915 May Queen, Pendlebury—Merwanjee. (c. 1. March 26)
1872 Minch, White—John Clover & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 15)
1009 Mofussilite, Murray—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. 1. April 10)
1911 Monmouthshire, Hughes—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. 1. March 21)
1019 Nagasaki, Miller—R. H. Cama. (c. 1. March 21)
36 9 Oriental, Sanderson—Cursetjee Clover & Co. (c. 1. March 21)
1901 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. 1. March 22)
1903 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 1)
1385 Sam Mendell, Murdock—Compland & Co. (c. 1. March 16)
1161 Sambridhan, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. April 1)
1159 Sarah Sands, White—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. March 24)
1217 Stainart, Wilson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. 1. March 26)
1904 Star of the North, Wyatt—M. Merwanjee & Co. (c. 1. March 28)
1148 The Craigs, Fleming—W. & A. Graham. (c. 1. April 10)
295 Townsquilles, Morris. (c. 1. April 12)
1489 Wallscar, Curry—Volkart Brothers. (c. 1. Mar. 7)
1225 Western Belle, Valantine—Killick Nixon & Co. (c. 1. March 20)
1220 Wilfred, Salt.
689 William Wilson, Welborn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

779 City of Tanjore, Miller—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 17)
450 Glaucar, Leanegrogee (c. 1. April 3)
495 Leonide, Martin—Finlay Scott & Co.
674 Norval, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 24)

FOR MOULMEIN.

556 Imputty, Doughty.

FOR SINGAPORE.

231 Nile, Bristow.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1300 Tiomharogs, Rice—B. F. Cama. (c. 1. April 14)

FOR PERSIAN GULF AND KURRACHEE.

581 Penang (s), McCollum—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. April 9)

FOR KURRACHEE.

347 Bonne Marie, Gravieres. (c. 1. April 16)
920 Governor Higginson (s), Saunders—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. April 18)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

Vickery, Nacoda. (c. 1. March 14)

FOR CLYDE.

731 Auckleside, Bowie—Lyon Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

720 John Bright (s), Bethune—B. F. Cama.

NOT FIXED.

822 Anderson, Cotter.
498 Ann Burthe Gigneaux—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
Agineer, Smith.
668 Beth Shan, Armstrong.
1101 Bombay, Miller—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
790 Borodino, Gilkey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1041 Castle Birsh, —The Captain (coal hulk).
,, City of Macao, Graham—W. and A. Graham & Co.
8 8 Countess of Elgin, Ricker—Mahomed Dhurmusey.
,, Devonshire, Heggan—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
Eumenides, Poe.
730 Euphrates (s), Atkinson—W. Nicol & Co.
1 Isaac Allen, Stafford—Candase Marondase.
845 Fenny, Jenkins.
75 Fehruary, Fanbery.
Futtey Salam, Williams.
H. C. Kidston—(coal hulk).
Herefordshire, Walker—(coal hulk).
95 Jonsary, Nacoda.
Jane, Dermottte.
185 Judy, Kindrick.
881 Lucy and Harriet, Uhrbrock—Knosp & Co.
79 May, Swan
747 Minetus, Davis—Compland & Co.
Moslem Light, Nacoda.
716 Neds (s), Thompson—Stearns Hobart and Co.
446 Nasrullah, Nacoda—Sult-n of Zanzibar.
891 Northside, Richards.
892 Planet, Nattres—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (in Dock.)
893 Prince of Wales, Winckler—Parsotum Heerachund.
797 Prince of Wales, Nicholls.
1145 Sons Allum, Clark—Fuzel Mahomed Esse & Co.
Sultan, Nacoda—Sultan.
1182 Tribune, Alley—Remnie, Powell & Co.
880 Victoria Bridge, Lavry—H. M. Seedick.
Wagick, Nacoda.
Yamuna (s), Courtoy—Stearn, Hobart & Co.

P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMERS.

Semaries (s), White.
Cuttack (s), Bellow.
101 Northam (s), Brown.
1713 Nubia (s), Minors.

FLOATING BATTERIES.

Auckland ... ...Has no steam power.
Clive ... ... Do. do. do.
Falkland ... ... Do. do. do.

H. M.'s MEN OF WAR.

Octavia (s), Hoyllyer.

BOMBAY MARINE.

Steamers.

Ambuscade ... ...Bombay Harbour.
Berenice ... ...
Comet ... ...
Clyde ... ...Bombay Harbour
Cadmus ... ...
Hugh Rose ... ...
Satellite ... ... Do. Do.
Semiramis ... ... Do. Do.
Sealark ... ...
Victoria ... ...Madras.
Pelhousie ... ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 Ship "MERCHANTMAN," MOUNILYAN, Commander, under engagement with H. M. Government to sail on or about the 29th instant, has excellent accommodation for a few first class Passengers.

For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents Ship *Merchantman*.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

COLABA.—Stabling required for one HORSE and GHARRY in Middle or Lower Colaba; the former preferred. Address, stating Rent, &c., to "W.," care of Publisher.

BOARD AND LODGING.—A single Gentleman can on moderate terms be accommodated with the above by a respectable Family, residing in a very healthy locality, not far from the Fort. Apply to "OMEGA," care of the Publisher *Bombay Gazette*.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE BOMBAY OMNIBUS AND GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that SHARE CERTIFICATES are ready, and will be issued to Shareholders in exchange for Receipts for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Calls.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

ELPHINSTONE LAND & PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NEW SHARES.—Shareholders who have not yet exchanged their Allotment Receipts for Share Certificates are requested to do so as soon as possible

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

TARPAULINS.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of TARPAULINS to be delivered by the 20th May next.

Size required ..... 24 feet by 14 feet.
,, ... 18 feet by 14 feet.

Tenders to be in writing and addressed to the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company (Limited), Graham's Buildings.

PASSENGERS per B. & B. S. S. Co.'s Steamer "MULA," are requested to be on Board by half-past 8 A. M., on FRIDAY, 20th instant.

One of the B. I. and S. S. Co.'s Steam Yachts will be in readiness at the Apollo Bunder at 8 A. M., to convey Passengers on Board.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 19th April 1866.

THE FIRST PARSEE BARONET:

being passages from the Life and Fortunes of the late

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BARONET,

BY

COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR,
Late of the Elphinstone College.

To be had at the *Union Press*, Dhobie Talao,
Price—Rs. 2 each.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	... per dozen qts.	Rs. 40
Do. do.	... ,, ,,	,, 30
SHERRY, good ...	... ,, ,,	,, 30
Do. pale ...	... ,, ,,	,, 25
Do. do. ...	... ,, pts.	,, 18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle...	... ,, ,,	,, 26
Do. a fine old Wine ...	... ,, ,,	,, 22
Do. a good Wine ...	... ,, ,,	,, 18
TENT WINE ...	... ,, ,,	,, 22
BRANDY, Pale ...	... ,, ,,	,, 36
Do. do. ...	... ,, ,,	,, 26
SPIRITS—Hollands ...	... ,, ,,	,, 15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy ...	... ,, ,,	,, 36
do. ...	... ,, pts.	,, 16
Noyeau ...	... ,, qts.	,, 34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret ...	... ,, ,,	,, 21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do. ...	... ,, pts.	,, 8
CLARET, Breakfast ...	... ,, qts.	,, 12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

CALENDAR—APRIL 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Sunday ...22nd 3h. 22m. A.M.
Full Moon, Monday ...30th 2h. 14m. A.M.

Days	Days	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Thurs.	19	Length of Day 12h. 36m.	5 41	6 17	1 33	1 56	
Fri.	20	Saturn rises at 8-28 P.M.	5 41	6 17	2 21	2 46	
Sat.	21	Twilight lasts 58m.	5 40	6 18	3 16	3 44	
Sun.	22	3rd Sunday after Easter.	5 39	6 18	4 17	4 42	
Mon.	23	St. George.	5 38	6 18	5 21	6 7	
Tues.	24	Venus sets at 7-30 P.M.	5 38	6 18	6 45	7 19	
Wed.	25	Day breaks at 4-58 A.M.	5 37	6 19	7 53	8 20	

7th April 1866.
Time 8h. 59m. 18s.

NOW READY,
No. VI. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

Punch in India and Fate Dhollerah.
"In Vino Veritas"—or, the Municipal Pulpit for the Conversion of all the Natives.
Widow Remarriage.
Sahib, I bring you Letter.
Trying to blow a Hare out of it.
The White Buck.
And several other illustrated letters.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN.
SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
,, ,, 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition. ,, 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
,, ,, 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... ,, 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 4	KURRACHEE	April 13
AGRA	April 12	LAHORE	April 7
ALLAHABAD	April 13	LONDON	Mar. 19
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 24	MAURITIUS	Mar. 17
ALEXANDRIA	Mar. 15	MADRAS	April 13
BANGALORE	April 14	MALTA and GIBRALTAR ...	Mar. 26
CALCUTTA	April 13	MEERUT	April 13
CAPE	Feb. 19	OOTACAMUND	April 13
CEYLON	Mar. 29	OUDH	April 14
COCHIN	Mar. 18	PENANG	Mar. 22
DELHI	April 13	PUNJAUB	April 7
FRANCE	Mar. 20	SUEZ	Mar. 29
HONGKONG	Mar. 15	SINGAPORE	Mar. 24

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1866.

SIR ROBERT NAPIER has returned from his tour of inspection and yesterday resumed his seat in the Legislative Council. We shall be greatly surprised should his military administration prove otherwise than eminently successful. With excellent antecedents, and undiminished mental and physical capabilities, the present Commander-in-Chief will have ample opportunity of enhancing his already high and well earned military reputation. Since his very recent advent to office in this Presidency, Sir Robert Napier has accomplished a most laborious inspection of all the military stations situated in the northern half of Bombay Proper, excepting one or two of insignificance in Kattywar. The amazingly searching scrutiny with which His Excellency has investigated the condition of the European and native troops, and of the various departments at each of these stations, has created a very favourable impression as to Sir Robert Napier's fitness for high military command. Not only has Sir Robert taken the utmost care thoroughly to acquaint himself with the professional abilities of his officers and men, but he has taken equal care to obtain a perfectly clear insight into such other important points, as those of barrack, hospital and prison accommodation, married quarters, libraries, reading-rooms, gardens, schools, workshops, amusements, military and medical stores, rations, and the general sanitary state of cantonments, including conservancy, water-supply, &c. Sir Robert Napier has taken infinite pains to see everything with his own eyes, not as these seemed, or were said to have been, but as, in truth, they were. To conduct with success an inquiry so intricate yet so exhaustive as that which the Commander-in-Chief has now so satisfactorily concluded, argues for its pursuer the possession and exercise of no ordinarily co-existing endowments. Amply provided with common sense, extensively informed and logical, earnest and energetic to an unusual degree, kind and courteous in manner, frank and generous in disposition, and blessed with a hardy constitution, Sir Robert Napier is well qualified to face and vanquish those peculiar difficulties which now more than ever encumber the path of an Indian Commander-in-Chief. Wherever it has been possible at once to reform abuses, to redress grievances, or to execute needful improvements, Sir Robert Napier has invariably acted with judicious and uncompromising vigour. Wherever it was obligatory, in the first place, to consult Government, the services of the Electric Telegraph Department were immediately put in requisition. These initiatory measures will, doubtless, result in incalculable benefit to the men and to their officers, as well as to the families of both, but more especially to those of the former. Sir Robert Napier has done such service during his few months tenure of office, as justly entitles him, not only to the affectionate regard of those placed under his command and guardianship, but also to the respect and gratitude of the native and European public. From the good which this military Chief has thus so speedily effected, it is admissable to augur favourably as to his future endeavours. To these our sincere and earnest good wishes are cordially extended. Sir Robert Napier's task will be no light one. On the contrary, it will be such as to demand an almost incessant strain upon the mental and physical faculties. Of one thing we can, however, confidently assure Sir Robert, namely, the hearty sympathy and energetic co-operation of all ranks, in the rapid furtherance of His Excellency's zealous efforts to render the Bombay Army healthy, comfortable, and efficient.

THERE are few men of this generation who ever hoped to see any one of the three remarkable social revolutions which have occurred within the last ten years in Europe, Asia, and America. First came the emancipation of the Russian serfs, and then simultaneously the abolition of slavery in America, and what we may call the emancipation of the Indian ryots. The two former were the fruit of that new European opinion which found its earliest political expression in the terrible fire—throes of the French Revolution, and which since has been blindly attempting to shape society into some form that would give to the young industrial activities of Europe their due political and social recognition. They are part of that movement, engendered by the rise of modern industry, which was and still is forcing new classes of men into political power and social importance. Commerce and labour awakened new needs, suggested new ideas, begot new social aspirations; and by their own mighty influence on the fortunes of the world, kindled the ambition, even where they did not elevate the political status, of the labourer. In Russia, therefore, an intelligent despot, yielding to the spirit of the new times, and forecasting the horoscope of his country's future; seeing that the time would yet come, when the ideas that had shattered, by revolution on revolution, the social future of Western Europe would leaven the minds of the Russian serfs, and tear the Empire asunder, that despot struck at one blow the fetters from their limbs. In America, as we have seen, the abolition of slavery springs from a political necessity, and the generous impulses of the American people. The emancipation of the Indian ryot, on the other hand, is simply an accident, the result of no statesman's guidance, the minted thought of no statesman's brain. Serfdom in India—for the expression has been too appropriate—was not a political state as was the serfdom of Russia, or the slavery of America. It was a social consequence growing from the very root of Hindoo society, and having its origin in causes connected with the organic structure of the Hindoo religion and of Hindoo life. English law, it is true, lent its sanction, in our own Presidency at least, to the causes which produced it; and under that sanction it grew to a magnitude of wretchedness and oppression, with which American slavery and Russian serfdom were often light in the extreme. The mistake on the part of our legislature lay in permitting English law to sanction and foster it; for with that benignant and paternal laxity which characterises the legislation of Englishmen wherever they are to be found, Government allowed generation after generation of men to be born and grow up in the rankest bondage and wretchedness, choosing rather to let a large mass of human beings wear out a life of hopeless misery and indebtedness, than to set the machinery of legislation in motion to offer, if nothing more, at least a way of relief to all who were willing to throw aside the trammels of their Shasters and customs, and accept the. The civil arm of English law, when invoked, enforced the religious decrees of the Shasters or what was believed so to be, and compulsorily perpetuated that hereditary bondage which had grown up whenever there was a tendency to shake it off. Therein lay the mistake.

The obvious legal remedy first, was, to remove the co-operative sanction of English law and at least leave the customs which entailed perpetual vassalage on the ryots to their natural decline; and, secondly, to provide by an Insolvency Act the usual legal means which are accorded to debtors who are unable to meet their obligations both in England and in the Presidency towns of this country. The remedy, however, was not applied; and the inertia of Government was not overcome, until, in fact, the fortuitous convulsion of the American war had enabled the ryots to emancipate themselves from the thraldom of successive generations. The Bill which passed the Legislative Council yesterday to limit the liability of Hindoo heirs for the debts of their ancestors and the liability of the second husband of a Hindoo widow for the debts of her first; and the Insolvency Bill for the Mofussil, which has also been under consideration of the Council, are measures which will confirm the social reformation which has been already largely accomplished and prevent the deadly Upas tree from ever again spreading to its past dimensions.

Previous to the American war the ryots of this Presidency were in a state of hereditary bondage to money lenders. By tyrant custom they were born to debt, lived in debt, died in debt, and handed down the burden to their children. It was to them the remorseless old man of the sea which they could not shake from their shoulders even when they would. It has only been of late years under the stimulating influence of increased trade, that the burden has been felt to be a grievous hardship by many of that class which had to bear it. Doomed by what seemed to be almost a law of nature, they came into the world bound to pay all the debts of their father with full interest, and of their grandfather without interest, even when they did not succeed to a single pie of property. Then, also, the inexorable customs of their religion and their race had rigid exactions upon themselves, exactions which added to the burden that crushed them to the earth. The marriage of a son or a daughter, or the death of a friend, had to be sealed with the frivolity of extravagance, and men already buried in debt incurred more, rather than infringe the customs of their creed. Accommodating Marwarees therefore lent them money at enormous usury, took mortgages of their land, had themselves even registered as its owners, and bound the ryots and their families down in a state of actual serfdom to till it. In due time the ryot would bequeathe the inheritance of debt to his children; betrothals, marriages, and deaths would come also in due season; more money would be wanted, the avaricious Marwaree is again applied to and demands new bonds of exorbitant amounts; the bonds are granted, the debt accumulates, and thus the fetters are rivetted more firmly around the limbs of the hapless slave. It has often happened that the amount borrowed does not exceed the income of one year, while the amount entered in the bond would be the earnings of a lifetime. Thus the ryot is helpless. He had even to live on a pittance of the produce which his master allotted him and to sow his field out of the bounty of the Marwaree.

This state of things the American war and the demand for cotton changed. Throughout the cotton districts of this presidency the ryots are now wealthy, they are free from the clutches of the sowkar, and in addition have their wives and children and cattle loaded with wealth, and many of them have fortunes hoarded in the earth. That distinguished mythical professor whom Carlyle has immortalised reminds us of what is mathematically true, that the pebble we cast from our hand alters the centre of gravity of the universe. The social world is as sensitive to change as the material one; and it is the more sensitive the wider that commerce extends its influences. The convulsion of the American war has thus unexpectedly set two peoples free on different sides of the globe. But for the war, and notwithstanding the legislation which is now offered, the ryots of this presidency would have been destined to undergo long years of poverty and actual slavery. Henceforth, however, the evil is stopped well nigh at its source; and no Hindoo in the Mofussil is now liable under the fiction of the continuity of the family life for the debts of his ancestors, save to the extent of the estate he has inherited from them. With such a law, and with an insolvency law in prospect, the new wealth of the ryots is intercepted in its ultimate way to the pockets of Marwarees, and the greedy money lenders themselves will pause before staking money which may be lost in an hour by the protective intervention of English law.

THE *Our Paper*:—Latest accounts from Muscat inform us that Syud Toorkee, the ex-King of Sabaree, and brother of the murdered Imaum, has been obliged to leave Muscat for Bombay under pressure put on him by his nephew Syud Selim. Syud Toorkee has, we are told, gone to Bombay, accompanied by Ahmed bin Mahomed Ali, prime minister of the late Imaum. Syud Selim expects a visit from Syud Medjid, the Sultan of Zanzibar, and does not seem to relish much the idea of the approaching meeting, being led to believe that the Sultan has more than courtesy in contemplation.

THE *Friend of India*:—Mr. John Dickinson is at it again. In spite of his own confession as to the reception of one "testimonial" and the expectation of another for agitating about Dhar, in a petition which he caused to be presented to Parliament for the right of adoption by the Mysore Rajah, he describes himself as "a person who has for many years devoted himself *gratuitously* to the task of promoting the interest of the people of India in connection with those of his own countrymen; and that, on various occasions, he has proved to be possessed of better information and sounder views of policy than the executive authorities in India." The impertinence of the petition is paralleled only by the grossness of its misrepresentations. The same unscrupulous agency in Central India which took up the Dhar case is now managing that of Mysore. The oriental mode of payment is not beforehand but by "testimonials" dependent on success—testimonials wrung, as in that case, from the unwilling chief and his oppressed tenantry.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegram.

LONDON, 13TH APRIL, 7-15 P. M.

The Bombay mail of March 29th arrived at Suez on the 11th April.

Fair Dhollera 13d., market gloomy; prices barely maintained, and market in favour of buyers.

Bengal Cotton 9¾d. to 9¾d.

Stocks 675,000 bales.

Manchester market very depressed and rates declining, quotations nominal.

7lb. Shirtings 12s. 9d.

No. 40 Mule Twist 1s. 8d.

The Bank of England return for the week is favourable, the bullion showing an increase of of £12,500 and the Reserve an increase of £270,000.

Consols 86⅛. Stock market steady.

Private Telegram.

LONDON, 12TH APRIL.

Cotton market still declining.

New Dhollera 12½d., Oomrawuttee, 12d., to arrive.

Financial difficulties apprehended.

Receipts at ports 45,000 bales per week.

Large imports due from India.

By Indian Telegraph.

MADRAS, 18TH APRIL.

Govt. Securities { Five and a half, 84 premium. Fives 2½ premium. Fours 13 discount.

Document Bills, 2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1¾d.

Dead Weight £1, nominal.

Light Weight £2 10s., nominal.

Cotton £1 10s. to £2 5s.

Interest on Loans 11 per cent. Money Market limited demand.

40 inch Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 8-12.

No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 6-10.

COCHIN, 18th April.

Steamer *Punjaub* from Tuticorin anchored.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported interrupted at 8 P. M. yesterday.

PASSENGERS per B. and B. S. S. Co.'s Steamer *Mula* are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A Small Cause Court will be opened at Surat from September next.

A HACK buggy driver, by name Hurry Suttoo, was convicted yesterday before the acting third Magistrate of Police, and sentenced to pay a fine of ten rupees, for being drunk and driving his buggy in a negligent manner.

DURING the late high tides five hundred boats are reported to have left the ports of Dhollera and Mowa for Bombay laden with cotton. They are expected to arrive in the course of the next few days. This quantity is equal to about 35,000 country bales or 25,000 candies.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 8 P. M. of the 17th and 8 P. M. of the 18th April: mean, 29 hours 40 minutes; min. 13 hours 14 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 13th, and the Continent of Europe 12th April.

THE following officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—Lieutenant W. H. Wilson, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Surat, and Lieutenant J. White, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Hydrabad Subsidiary Force, are each allowed twenty months leave on medical certificate; and Assistant Surgeon P. Cullen, of the Bengal Establishment, Civil Surgeon Kowtah, for eighteen months.

WE are informed that the Omnibus Company are about to dispense with their native employees, and arrangements are being made for the engagement of European drivers and guards. This change, we believe, takes place from and after the 1st proximo. The public will perceive from this that the Company is in a most flourishing condition. We also hear that the Indian Carrying Company have already ordered out a few better class of conveyances.

WE received yesterday the following from Mr. Barnard, Barrister, which we print *verbatim*, as we do not profess clearly to understand it:—

"TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL 1866.

"DEAR SIR,—Would you please to announce in the next edition of your paper that I have left Bombay for a short time and return again by the next mail and oblige,

"Yours truly,
"F. J. BARNARD."

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening:—

March	"O! Bitt Euch liebe vo-gelein" ..... Jocobi.
Overture	"Floris du Namur" ..... Oberthur.
Selection (Op)	"Rigoletto" ..... Verdi.
Valse	"Olymps Jauze" ..... Lanner.
Selection (Op)	"Etoille du Nord" ..... Meyerbeer.
Quadrille	"Macbeth" ..... Herzog.
Galop	"Extravaganza" ..... Coote.

A LAWYER ROBBED.—Yesterday morning Mr. Lynch, solicitor, reported to Mr. Constable Crummy, that he had been robbed by a buggy-wallah under the following circumstances. Mr. Lynch engaged a buggy at the Clare Bunder the preceding evening, and drove to the Byculla Club, where he remained some time. On his going out, he found the buggy-wallah gone, taking with him a portmanteau containing a few articles of wearing apparel, a railway rug, and a walking stick, which were left in the buggy. The police officer was unable to find any trace in search of the missing buggy-driver, and by dint of perseverance discovered the buggy and horse in a stable in the native town. The driver's house was searched in his absence, and Mr. Lynch's property, with the exception of the stick, was found all right. The driver has not yet been found, although the police are keeping a good look-out for him.

THE extensive robbery of valuable documents from the Bank of Bombay, as noticed a day or two ago in our columns, turns out to be grounded upon the disappearance from the room of the Deputy Secretary of the Bank of some files of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* for the years 1864 and 1865. The delinquent was brought before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday, and charged with stealing a quantity of paper, the property of the Bank. An intelligent sepoy, belonging to the 24th Regiment who was doing sentry duty at the Bank on last Sunday week, stated that the prisoner, a hamal in the employ of the Bank, sold a quantity of scrap, or torn bits, of manuscript paper to a Borah who came to the Bank door. The sentry objected to anything passing out of the Bank on that day without orders, but was informed by a puttawalla of the Bank that it was only office sweepings and had to be thrown away, and if the hamal could get a few annas for them, why not? The sepoy saw no objection, the case being put in that light, and the transaction was completed, the Borah taking the cont

Sec. 12.—Government clearly ought to have the power to bring up any important case, either touching their own interests or that of the community, before the best tribunal they possess, and parties to a suit ought to possess a similar power.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

13. Criminal jurisdiction to be exercised by Zillah Court, or by Chief or Assistant Judge, or by such other Judge or Judges of the Court as Chief Judge, under directions of Government, shall appoint.

Sec. 13.—The investing native Judges with criminal jurisdiction is discussed in a separate note.

Summary Jurisdiction.

13a. Government to have power to invest any Judge or Amin in Zillah with the summary civil jurisdiction contained in Small Cause Court Act.

Sec. 13a.—By this cause Government will be enabled, if it think fit, to blend the small cause jurisdiction with the regular system. It is submitted, that a small summary jurisdiction, without appeal, might be safely intrusted to third-class Amins, as to the *juges de paix*, in France, and the village munsiffs, in Madras; this jurisdiction, to higher amounts, might also be given to the other Amins, and to the Zillah Court, as time went on, so as gradually to supersede the necessity of any Small Cause Court.

14. Chief Judge, or Assistant Judge, and other Judges invested specially with such power, to have summary criminal jurisdiction without appeal, except on matters of law, in offences punishable with not more than months' imprisonment.

15. Chief Judge and Assistant Judge to conduct all other trials as at present; but Chief Judge may, under directions of Government, depute any Judge or Judges of Zillah Court to try prisoners.

16. Provided always that Europeans shall be tried only before the Chief Judge or Assistant Judge, having been respectively a barrister in practice; and provided that, for offences other than those comprised in section 14, Europeans shall be tried by a jury consisting of (five), of whom the majority shall be Europeans, and whose verdict, when unanimous or when concurred in by the Judge, shall be conclusive on all matters of fact.

Sec. 16.—See note on section 5.

17. Power for native prisoners also to claim a jury, whose verdict shall in like manner be conclusive.

18. When no Judge in Zillah qualified as aforesaid to try Europeans, Government to send qualified Judge from other Zillah, or a High Court Judge, or a barrister specially commissioned *ad hoc*.

Sec. 18.—Government of India does not possess the power of Crown in England, to use such judicial power as it finds to its hands. This power, so eminently required, is here given.

19. Any High Court Judge coming into Zillah on circuit, to have power to try any cause, civil or criminal, that Government may direct, or the ends of justice seem to require, and for the purpose may associate with himself, if expedient, any Judge of Zillah Court.

Sec. 19.—Here also attempt is made to utilize to the utmost the judicial power available. Government ought to have the power to send a High Court Judge on circuit, whenever the ends of justice require, and when time also ought to be available to try all such causes as Government, or he himself, may think fit.

Appeals.

20. Appeals on matters of fact in civil cases from any Court of original jurisdiction to be abolished; but application for new trial to be made to Zillah Court, and on cause shown, Chief Judge to direct where and by what Amin cause shall be retried.

21. Similar power to apply to High Court from decisions in original jurisdiction of Chief Judge.

22. Appeals on matters of law to remain as at present, except that it shall be competent to appellant, with leave of Zillah Court, to appeal at once to High Court.

Secs. 20 to 22.—The sections on appeal are an attempt to diminish the great quantity of appeals and above all to remedy the defective appeals on fact which now exist. The clauses are an adaptation of the simple and little costly method of appeals in fact which exists in England.

Appeals, criminal cases, except as before excepted, to remain as at present, but appeals to declension of any Zillah Judge may be made at once to High Court.

Interpretation.

24. Europeans to include natives of the United States, Canadians, and other colonists of European descent. Zillah Court to mean either Chief Judge sitting alone, or such members of the Zillah Court sitting as a Court, as the Chief Judge shall, from time to time, direct.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—18TH APRIL.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ., CHAIRMAN; A. R. SCOBLE, ESQ.; AND CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE CAMA, ESQ.)

APPEAL AGAINST HOUSE ASSESSMENT.—Jeevajee Manekjee appealed against the rate of assessment by the Municipal Commissioner on his house No. 163, situated on Malabar Hill.

Mr. Jehangir appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Leathes for the Commissioner.

Mr. Jeevajee Manekjee was the owner of the bungalow, No 163, at Malabar Hill, which was let to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., for Rs. 150 a month. The rent for the last year ending in October last was entered in this book (wi ness produced the book). It was formerly assessed at Rs. 1,500 a year, and it has now been assessed for Rs. 4,200 a year. Witness had another house of the same size which he had let to Mr. Crawford for Rs. 175 a month. The bungalow was formerly occupied by Dr. Birdwood for the same rent he had now given it to Sir Jamsetjee.

By Mr. Leathes.—He had sold the bungalow occupied by Mr. Crawford. Had not let the house No. 163 on lease, but there was a verbal agreement for Rs. 150 a month. The rent had been paid regularly to the last day of each month. He had sold it for Rs. 50 for the chunam to the mehta.

His Honor, in giving judgment, said he had no doubt upon the evidence that the defendant signed the entry in plaintiff's book. He did not believe him; nor did he believe witness; they had stated what was false. The Court therefore, gave a verdict for the plaintiff.

Mahomed Sharif Shaik Bhicus vs. *W. H. Taylor.*

Mr. Khuoderow Morojee for the plaintiff.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 150, being the amount of house rent due by the defendant to the plaintiff, for the occupation of his bungalow at Chowpatty for the month of March 1866.

The defendant, who appeared in person, stated that the bungalow was rented at Rs. 80 per month by Mr. Wood, who is now in England, and he had left it from Mr. Wood and paid the rent monthly as his agent. He (defendant) did not himself occupy the bungalow, but had sub-let it to Mr. Fisher and another gentleman.

Mr. Khunderow remarked that the plaintiff had served a notice upon defendant to quit the premises, or that he should pay Rs. 150 from the month of March, and that the defendant was therefore, liable.

His Honor, on looking at the lease with Mr. Wood, observed that he was at liberty to be in occupation as long as he liked.

Mr. Taylor submitted that he was merely an agent to Mr. Wood as regarded the bungalow, and that the action for increased rent could not lie against him. He took the bungalow from Mr. Wood on the 13th February 1866, and continued in occupation up to the 31st January 1866, since which time he had sub-let it. The bills for house rent were made out and presented to him in Mr. Wood's name.

Mr. Khunderow, at this stage of the proceedings, said he would elect a nonsuit.

Mr. Taylor said he had been put to great expense in the case, and asked to be allowed costs.

His Honor said he could not recompense Mr. Taylor in any way; and nonsuited the plaintiff.

FORT POLICE COURT.—18TH APRIL.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Kundal Ibrahim was charged with having in his possession a piece of wood, suspected to have been stolen.

On Tuesday last, at 8 P. M., a policeman saw the prisoner going along Bengalpcora Road with the plank of wood in his possession. He suspected him of having stolen it, and as the prisoner could not account how he came possessed by it, the police report took him in custody. The prisoner urged in defence that the piece of wood belonged to him, but could not produce any evidence to prove his allegation.

His Wor-hip adjudged the accused guilty, and sent him to the House of Correction to undergo imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen days.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—17TH APRIL.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

RESISTING A PEELER.—Sumsoodin Goolam Hoosein, and two other Mahomedans, were placed at the bar on a charge of resisting Hoosainbaw Idroosha, a police constable, in the execution of his duty.

The prosecutor stated that, last night, about 11 o'clock, he was on duty in the Bhendy Bazaar road, where he arrested the two men for making a disturbance. He had taken them to the European constable of his division, and was by his order taking them to the chowkey. The defendants stopped him, saying his prisoners had quarrelled about money; they did not touch him, but they confused him so far that one of his prisoners escaped.

His Worship, on the sepoy's own admission that the defendants did not touch him, dismissed the charge.

THEFT OF WOOD.—Ramsing Sookool pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a quantity of wood, of the value of one anna, the property of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company His Worship sentenced him to be kept to hard labour for a week in the Common Jail.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Goeman Arkaty, and three other Mahomedans were charged with disorderly behaviour in the compound of the Mazagon Police Court. This morning, at 10 o'clock, a policeman saw the defendants pulling each other and fighting inside the Court compound; and accordingly arrested them. They denied the charge; but were fined one rupee each.

THEFT OF A CLOCK.—Shaik Saduk Shaik Hoosein and Macoond Bhicks were charged with stealing a clock of the value of Rs. 20, the property of the Bombay and Baroda Railway. The first prisoner was a sepoy employed at the locomotive office of the Company, and the second was a gharawalla in the service of the land clerk, who saw the clock in the office on Sunday evening, but missed it on Monday morning last. On Tuesday morning the first prisoner was taken into custody by the police, and admitted that he had sold the clock in Bhendy Bazaar, and that the second prisoner assisted him in taking it away.

His Worship discharged the second prisoner, against whom there was no evidence, and sentenced the first to rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail for two months.

BREACH OF MARTIN'S ACT.—Sherputty Koorbaba and suna Bysjee were charged with cruelly torturing their bullocks in the Girgaum back road on the 17th inst. The defendants pleaded guilty, and were fined three rupees each.

CAUTION TO BUGGYWALLAHS.—Abdoola Hajee pleaded guilty to a charge of driving his hack buggy along the Girgaum new road, without a light, at half-past 7 o'clock on the 17th inst. His Worship fined him two rupees for the offence.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—18TH APRIL.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Essak Noormahomed vs. *Peermahomed Cassim.*

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the plaintiff.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 52-8-0 for twelve candies of chunam sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant on the 24th March 1866, as per entry signed by the defendant in the plaintiff's book.

The defendant stated that he purchased chunam from a mehta. but did not know that he was the plaintiff's mehta. He bought twelve candies at Rs. 4-4-0 per candy, paid Rs. 50 on account, and deducted one rupee for commission. He did not sign any entry in the plaintiff's book.

The plaintiff and his mehta were examined by Mr. Nusserwanjee to prove the delivery of the chunam to the defendant, and the entry made by him in the plaintiff's book.

The defendant called two witnesses to prove the payment of Rs. 50 for the chunam to the mehta.

His Honor, in giving judgment, said he had no doubt upon the evidence that the defendant signed the entry in plaintiff's book. He did not believe him; nor did he believe witness; they had stated what was false. The Court therefore, gave a verdict for the plaintiff.

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Mr. Taylor said he had been put to great expense in the case, and asked to be allowed costs.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LOSS OF THE "JEDDO."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Captain Methven having put in a rejoinder to my letter to you of the 9th instant, regarding the loss of the above vessel, I presume I may fairly claim the barrister's privilege of replying to his letter and his arguments. But first let me premise that I should deeply regret, if anything I write, should give the officers of the P. & O. service the least annoyance, as in my opinion, and in the opinion of every one, I should say, that a finer set of seamen do not exist. Captain Methven very much over-rates the importance of my anonymous letter, by supposing that it will have the slightest influence with the Board of Trade. It must be very painful to Captain Grainger to have his case raked up in the public papers after it has passed the searching enquiry of a regular tribunal, who have delivered a pronounced judgment on the evidence. The loss of his fine ship must alone be the greatest punishment to a man like him, and the mere suspension of his certificate only a very formal and it is to be hoped a very minor matter. The blame attributed to Captain Grainger is that of not using usual precaution on approaching land, namely, the lead. The Captain, as he said is, that it was an error of judgment of no very culpable nature, all things considered. But I must submit to every one interested, whether if, as Captain Methven's letter tries to prove and, if, as the evidence before the court went in a great measure to prove, that the *Jeddo* was not affected by any tidal current when the ship was against Captain Grainger would be worse; for if his ship was not drifted on to the Choul rock then he must have steered on to it, and his compasses must have been in error.

That there is a current setting on to the Coast there can be no doubt, for there is the fact of Captain White's having got 6 or 7 miles out of his course, and there is still more dissolute fact of the *Jeddo* having got on to the Choul rock. These occur within a veryshort time, and I make no doubt if proper enquiries were instituted, many other facts could be brought forward to prove that a strong current sets on to the coast, not only at Choul, but at various points along the western coast, of varying strength at particular time of every tide. Captain Methven thinks I have taken a wide scope for my theory about the great tidal wave which sets along the western coast. He, however, very candidly admits he knows nothing about it, and that he is not in the habit of consulting any authority on the subject in "Horsburg." If Captain Methven will refer to his Admiralty chart of the Indian ocean, he will find that at the Maldives there is little or no tide, within about a foot, at Calicut about 4 feet 6, at Carwar 6 to 7 feet, at Choul 9 feet, at Bombay 12 to 14 feet, at the Taptee 19 feet, and at Cambay 28 feet. Now this is one great tidal wave, and there are several which affect the navigation between India, China, and Australia. Between the "*node*" and "*head*" of each great tidal wave, it is nearly 90 degrees or 1,800 miles. I merely state what I know to be facts, which Captain Methven can prove if he likes, as he has the same means of doing so as I have, and I would advise him to do so, as the trouble is not great and it may save him one of these days from the influence of some such mysterious current, as evidently caught the *Jeddo*. Captain Methven thinks my theory "far fetched." I suppose he has heard of the influence of the moon on the tides, but this "theory would hardly in the present day be called "far fetched"; neither is it far fetched in assuming that a great tidal wave affects the currents setting in along a coast like the western coast of India.

Captain Methven also thinks "Directions" a "refinement of hydrography," as it is no "bank at all." If I had the time, I think I could prove to the captain that it is really a bank, and that it has an important influence on the harbour of Bombay, though 35 miles seaward. This would, however, widen the discussion for no particular purpose.

Captain Methven is in error in supposing that I meant that the coast line would influence the currents along it, to any extent; this is not so. But on the contrary, the tidal currents have affected the coast line, wherever there is a bank opposite to the coast the shoaling is very gradual, where it is open the coast shows signs of indentation.

I am not surprised that many mariners are not acquainted with these great tidal currents, for I have found some very high in command equally unacquainted with them. I remember once on running from Aden to Galle, that the vessel on making land was found to be 60 miles north of her reckoning, much to the disgust of a crusty old admiralty agent in charge of the mails, whose remarks were by no means complimentary to the captain, though the old lieutenant knew as little of the cause of deviation as the captain.

Captain Methven has a few remarks at the end of his letter relative to the manning of merchant vessels, and thinks that the future would be to send all from ragged schools. All I can say is I have no fear on this head, as there is many a clever ragamuffin—his being a ragamuffin is his misfortune, not his fault. More than one has become Lord Mayor of London, though possibly future captains may not be quite so magnificent as some of the present generation of P. & O. captains. At present they will be found equal to the occasion when called upon to act. It is not necessary that masters of ships should be accomplished men of science, but they ought to know everything appertaining to their profession,—a profession which will in my beliefalways offer as many prizes as any other profession.

Western Coast, 16th April. W. S.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondents.*)

KATTYWAR, 14TH APRIL.

THE state of affairs in Kattywar at present is satisfactory, the Waghers having gone behind the scenes for the nonce, but doubtless to appear again, when the curtain rises for the next act. It is indeed a pity that His Highness the Guicowar cannot conciliate this brave and unfortunate tribe, whose resistance to the British arms is more glorious because utterly hopeless. A certain affair has come to my knowledge, in connection with this subject, which, to say the least of it, looks very strange. Of course, as I had it from hearsay, I do not vouch for the accuracy of the facts, and should be sorry if it hurt the feelings of anybody without cause. It is rumoured that a party of horsemen, under the command of Shaik Hameed Jamadar, pursued a lot of Waghers as far as the village of Sarung-Peepla. The ground being so rugged and uneven as to be unfit for the operations of cavalry, and Shaik Hameed being apprehensive that they would take refuge in the village, he made a detour in order to cut them off from it. Upon this the Waghers descended into a well, and Shaik Hameed having stationed videttes round it, awaited the arrival of some infantry. This soon came up, in the shape of some of the 23rd N. I., *under two European officers*, who of course superseded Shaik Hameed in the command of the whole force, including the cavalry. Now comes the gist of the whole affair. The troops skirmished, it is reported, for nearly two hours, expending *upwards of* seven hundred ball cartridges, and when they did advance, they found that the Waghers, about thirty in number, had evacuated the well under cover of some bushes. The upshot of the matter is that, Shaik Hameed has been dismissed the service, without even the benefit of a court martial, on the grounds of *cowardice and want of judgment*. Of course the whole affair was disgraceful to those concerned, but why a subordinate officer, whosoever, rated at the highest, was only perhaps a want of judgment in not charging at all hazards, should have been selected to bear the entire blame, is more than I can understand. As I stated before, I may be liable to correction, but as the matter stands, it shows a degree of favouritism and a desire to screen one at the expense of another, which I certainly did not expect from so upright and liberal an officer as Major Keatinge, V. C. It is certainly desirable in the interests of the public that this matter should be ventilated a little, if, as is the boast of the British Government, both high and low alike obtain justice in their territories, to the extermination of *khudput*.

UMBALLA, 11TH APRIL.

AFTER a month's pleasant cloudy weather, a small downpour of rain, which cleared the sky, brought us a fair imitation of hot weather, one or two regiments have dorned white garments, and a fitful gusty wind during the day has rendered closed doors necessary to comfortable coolness. There is no shutting our senses to the fact that the hot weather is close at hand, day by day, too, the number of fair faces to be seen on one on the mall grows less, portals of well known hospitable mansions are close, croquet grounds deserted, and the glorious small flirtations, so well worth an evening ride, are no more; every one has gone to Simla! It is a paradise these people enjoy for six months or more than they would six months in England, but it is becoming more expensive year by year, to take a house is ruinous, involving an expenditure of eight hundred or a thousand rupees for the season, which has opened with unusually severe cold, produced by a recent fall of snow. Nights and mornings are frosty, with a very heavy dew. Your humble servant hopes to be able to dance from Jacko some day later, and then will tell you more of this illustrious height. I told you Lady Lawrence went up sometime since, and Lady Mansfield on Saturday the 24th.

Sir John Lawrence came through Umballa on the 6th, stayed for two hours and hastened up to Simla, without any public demonstration but Sir William Mansfield and staff, including Colonel Longden, the new Adjutant General, arrived on Sunday the 8th, and on Monday morning at 5-45 the whole troops in garrison turned out in review order, each regiment filed past His Excellency, some brilliant field manœuvres were exhibited, with which he affected to be pleased, and signified his pleasure through a divisional order. After parade he took a flying walk through the European barracks, and continued his flight to Simla at 3 P. M., leaving the station to settle into its summer calm. The season did not close, however, without a final blaze of gaiety in the shape of a bachelors' ball and race meeting. Your correspondent being howled over by an ill-timed attack of fever, cannot give you a description from personal observation, but he was told that forty-five ladies were whirling round in the giddy waltz at one and the same time, while many more, for want of partners, formed a line of wall flowers. The races were exceedingly poor, having been framed to exclude outsiders, consequently the few horses in the station were insufficient for sport, and their performances too well known to render the results uncertainties.

Government has started a horsed van to run daily from Umballa and return to Kalka, which a passenger can in a few hours, and for a couple of four rupees, get into cooler regions with ten seers of baggage. It is an undoubted boon to us.

General Becher has completed his inspection of all the troops in garrison, and has gone to inspect the various detachments at Jullundur, Phillour, and other out-stations; he returns about the 20th, and others leaves for Kussowlie. It is rather a melancholy reflection to think of six months of strictly bachelor society, and that all the bright eyes and smiles are reserved for a favoured few idle fellows with grievances, doing general duty, and who go steadily to the hills in the hot weather, and return on no holiday this year. It is very provoking to see that conceited fellow Jones preparing up his traps to follow *her* into cool regions, while one has nothing but her image left for consolation during six never-ending months, under the lazy-swinging punkah. Ah, well. I hope there will be but few suicides.

I forgot to mention that His Excellency the Chief looked very seedy, dark under the eyes, and washed out by his financial labours in a Calcutta atmosphere. I think we ought one and all to thank Mr. Massey, now that he has not reimposed the income tax on us under-paid military.

The railway works are progressing fast, and Dr. Turnbull, and Crawley are appointed surgeons on one hundred and fifty rupees per month, before held by one of his assistants in the 21st Hussars.

SURAT, 14TH APRIL.

WE have it on very high authority that the Israelites found it difficult to make bricks without straw, and that they begged the forbearance of the Egyptians under their painful case; the answer given was, to say the least of it, unkind and hardhearted. I can feel for these unhappy Israelites for I am placed in very much the same predicament. I have to write you a letter, and my straw in the shape of news is denied me; how then can I write like a "brick"? The conduct of the public is inconsiderate in the extreme, no one occupying any important position will walk away with somebody else's wife, or even with a pretty daughter, nor will anyone hang himself with a rope made of the tail of an old shirt; in fact, no one will perform any peculiarly Christian, romantic, or dignified act, which, by creating a local sensation, might afford conversation to Suratees, and some "entertaining and instructive" nineteenth century style of light reading to your subscribers.

I hear that Government, in pursuance of the plan approved of by the Secretary of State for India, to fortify the principal railway stations, are about to commence operations to-day at the junction at Amrolee, in order to protect the rolling stock manufactory and engine depôt there. A very intelligent native, whom I spoke with on the matter, told me he thought the *sircar* were quite right to build places for the *sahibs*, to shut themselves up in if it became necessary. But he said that some of the discontented and disaffected Moslems in the bazaar considered, or pretend to consider, our fortifying our stations, as a proof that we fear for our *raj*, and rather congratulate the people on—(to put his language into idiomatic English)—"the good time coming." This is, of course, all nonsense, but it shows the idiosyncrasy of the native mind.

Lieut. Watson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has left for Bombay *en route* for England, on sick certificate, and Mr. Bulkley, Revenue Survey, is, I hear, also about leaving Surat for home. Other changes there are none, we being, as I said at starting, very quiet here; but report has it that they have not been so peaceful at Broach. Mr. Macculloch, Manager for the Broach Cotton and Company's Mill there, having been, it is said, dismissed in a very arbitrary manner, on a report made by Major Kerr, Cotton Agent to Nicol and Co. I do not fully know all the particulars, so abstain from entering into the case at present, but I may say that Mr. Macculloch is a most respectable man, and much esteemed in Broach in common with many others. regret much on his account what has occurred. It appears to be a very strange thing that a military officer, on leave of absence, should be permitted to be Cotton Agent to a mercantile firm. The principle of local self-government that theme so dear to the small borough cheesemongers, and suburban bakers of our home constituencies, gets on at a great rate here. The Municipal Commissioner is to have Rs. 400 a month, and if he only does his work properly, he will be, by no means, overpaid. I fear, however, that being a native, he will find it difficult to escape charges of favouritism, if not worse than that, even though he should be a model of integrity. So my native natives to suspect one another, perhaps it would be better to appoint a European of such social position, as to render any idea of this kind out of the question. But this course would entail increased expense now, although in the end it might prove the cheapest plan.

I see a movement in favour of education for Christian children is being made in Bombay, regarding religion and education as being closely connected. I must wish it every success. There is, however, a large field urgently requiring such aid. In addition to the city of Bombay, take the case of any of the large railway depots, as that of Amrolee, a couple of miles from this; here is a considerable European population left without any regular clerical care or schools. The Rev. Mr. Hughes, the Chaplain of Surat, has, it should be said, done his best to supply the want of a clergyman, but he has many other onerous duties to perform (going to Broach and Baroda, &c.), so cannot do much. The Rev. Mr. Dixon, the Presbyterian clergyman attached to the Surat Mission, intends holding a service each Sunday at Amrolee. This is satisfactory for the moment. But ought the spiritual care of our countrymen to be thus left to private societies to provide? I cannot but think it the duty of Government to find such, and to endeavour also to found English schools at those stations where large works are going on. I see in your "leader" on the subject of schools for Bombay, you lean towards the idea of private subscriptions doing the work. In Bombay this may be possible, but in the Mofussil, either Government will have to open their coffers or the European railway, and other employés must become heathens, and their children dunces.

The building of the barracks for the 2nd Grenadiers is going on as fast as can be expected, seeing that the men are doing the work themselves. If, however, officers are to do overseers' work, I think Sir William Mansfield should issue an order for them to pass the examination required to be undergone by Conductors in the Public Works Departments. After all, it would not be so *very* low, by no means so bad as cooly's work, which, before long, Indian officers will doubtless have to perform in undress, and as they are supposed to be already holding the dignified and responsible appointments of moonshees to their friends—no true friend to the army would object—on account of any foolish idea that officers should be made much of, and treated like gentlemen.

SIND.

WE regret very much to learn that the exigencies of the service demand Captain Giles' presence in Bombay. The Government have telegraphed for him to come down as speedily as possible, it is believed to take charge of the office of Master Attendant at Bombay. The salary of course is much larger than that attached to the post held by Captain Giles in Kurrachee, but he will find the cost of living to be so great in Bombay, that the change will prove anything but a desirable one. Captain Giles' departure will be much regretted by all who know will be man.—*Our Paper, April* 13.

WE have it on good authority that on Mr. Mansfield's retirement from office, it has been determined to separate the Judicial from the other Departments, and to place the whole of the Law Courts under an independent Judicial Commissioner, in accordance with the practice prevailing in the Punjab, where the plan has been found to work well. Division of labour is at all times and in all cases efficacious in facilitating work, and we have no doubt of its being found to answer in the Commissioner's office, where there is much more work to do than any one man can well get through.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

WE hear that notwithstanding the improved prospects which the recent reorganization of the Telegraph Department opened out to the staff in it, there exists very great dissatisfaction and irritation amongst them, owing to its being apparently an established precedent, for every new head of the Department to give officers of his own branch of the service appointments under him. Most of the officers of this Department have been trained in England, and sent out with certain prospects before them, which they now see considerably damaged by the admission into the service of military officers, to whom each succeeding Director General gives appointments, regardless of the just claims of officers already in the Department, who are thus most unjustly supersceded.—*Englishman, April* 12.

MADRAS.

WE understand the intended movements of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to be as follows:—Residence on the Neilgherries till the fall of the year, or December next; removal of head-quarters to the plains, till the approach of the warm weather in 1867, when it is said Sir Gaspard le Marchant will resign his appointment and go home, having, we thought, we presume of the Indian climate, and the officious intervention of members of Council.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, April* 12.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—The following statement shows the sales of waste lands in Fee Simple, from 17th October 1861, to 30th April 1865, in the several districts of this Presidency, prepared from the return received from the Collectors. The amount realized from the sales of waste lands is not yet deposit, and the column in the statement to show how it was invested is, therefore, left blank:—

Districts.	Total extent of land sold	Total amount for which sold.	Amount proceeds of sale realized.	Amount still due.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	4,000	46,394	17,025	23,479
Vizagapatam	134	1,453	1,093	360
Godavery	7	975	975	...
Kistna	3	140	140	...
Madras	9	29,017	29,017	...
Tanjore	9	3,314	3,314	...
Trichinopoly	2	8,531	8,531	...
Madura	183	964	964	...
Tinnevelly	51	706	706	...
Coimbatore	2,350	2,302	3,308	8,994
Salem	40	40	40	...
North Canara	97	2,881	2,881	...
Malabar	1,293	1,833	1,320	512
Total	8,146	1,08,349	70,004	38,345

This statement has been transmitted for the information of the Government of India. With regard to the sale of waste land in the Wynaad Talook, in which the upset price is not fixed at Rupees 5, merely the cost of the survey and of the erection of durable boundary marks is to be taken as the upset price.—*Times, April* 13.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN COIMBATORE.—Mr. P. Grant, the Collector of Coimbatore, has reported for the information of the Revenue Board the result of the experimental cotton cultivation carried out in this District in Fusly 1274, in the manner directed in His Excellency the Governor's minute, dated 29th October 1861. Soon after the rains had much supply, seed was distributed to parties able and willing to undertake its cultivation. Mr. Grant himself tried a small quantity of Peruvian cotton seed in his compound, and found the plants thrived well and yielded a fair produce; but it was all more or less destroyed by insects. The Peruvian cotton seed supplied to Messrs. Sanderson and T. Stanes was sown at Kullar at the foot of the Ghauts, and the plants reared by the former were completely destroyed by insects; those grown by the latter, though infested by insects, gave a small return. The Egyptian cotton seed sown by Mr. Stanes and Sheik Abdul Ryman Saib, late Principal Sudder Ameen of Coimbatore, at Kullar and Coimbatore, terminated fully, and the plants grew luxuriantly. Some was also sown at Pollachy, but was soon destroyed by insects. Egyptian cotton seed weighing 330 lbs. was sown by certain ryots residing in Pulladam and other Talooks mentioned in the memorandum, but their crops failed for want of rain. The observations made with regard to the Egyptian cotton seed, apply to the cultivation, in the Talooks of Oodumulapatti and Pulladam, of the Peruvian cotton seed supplied to them. Seed sown in Coimbatore, Pullachy, and Perindoray Talooks yielded a fair produce. Peruvian cotton seed was sown in Coimbatore and three other Talooks mentioned in the Memorandum. In Pulladam the cultivation was successful; in the other Talooks the crops failed for want of rain. The cultivation of New Orleans cotton was undertaken in Coimbatore, and in the other Talooks enumerated in the memorandum. In Coimbatore and Oodumulapettai the cultivation was successful; in the other Talooks the plants withered for want of water. Cotton cultivation was also undertaken by Mr. Grant in the past Fusly with the best native cotton seed. The aggregate assessment on the several pieces of land, amounting to 110-13-10½ acres, is Rupees 127-0-2. Of which Rupees 11-0-10½ were remitted during this Fusly. From want of rain, the produce in certain localities was scanty. The assessment, amounting to Rupees 15-6-1, due on the land cultivated by Chinnathambi Goundan of Palvacottay in Dharapuram Talook was not through inadvertence on the part of the Acting Sub-Collector, remitted. Caroopa Goundan, Moniger of Perindoray, has given the Chinnathambi Goundan of Vanputtoor in Sattimungalam Talook made no attempt to cultivate cotton. Mr. Stanes did not undertake the cultivation of cotton during the past Fusly, owing to the badness of the soil and the cotton-destroying insects which abound in the locality. Cortivala Shuckray Mannady reports that he did not undertake the experiment at Perindoray, as he was fully engaged in the cultivation of the land assigned to him in Dharapuram Talook. Specimens of cotton furnished by the several parties were submitted for the Board's inspection. The assessment remitted was about one rupee per acre; the cost of cultivation about Rupees 4-8-0; the out-turn about 4½ maunds of seed cotton; and the net profit about Rupees 3.

The Board and Government from Mr. Grant's reports that, presuming as the Board do, that the soil and mode of cultivation in these cases, were similar to what is cultivated in the Broach cotton districts, Peruvian cotton grown in Coimbatore, the fact of these exotic cottons being so generally attacked by insects, is discouraging.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE offer the following nut to our local electro-biologists, spirit-media, and professors of animal magnetism, to crack:—The Rev. J. Ovington, who visited Surat in 1689, says that there, when a Parsee died, the corpse was exposed in the open air, and the nearest friend of the deceased beat the fields all round in search of a dog which, when found, he would entice as near the corpse, as possible, with bits of cake. The nearer the dog could be brought to the body, the nearer the soul approached to felicity; and, if the dog took a piece of cake out of the mouth of the dead, there was no doubt that the soul went forward to happy state. A clairvoyant, or an ecstatic medium, might resolve the moral!—*Oudh Gazette, April* 11.

WE have been given to understand that the past few days have been days of destruction to the wild beasts of the Central Provinces. Mr. Morris, the Settlement Commissioner, having shot four tigers in as many days, in the Nagpore District, one of these being a man-eater. Captain Stewart the Officiating Inspector General of Police having also shot seven tigers in 10 days, of which *three* were man-eaters.—*Central India Times, April* 14.

WE are induce, from the importance of the subject to which it refers, to give prominent insertion to the following communication:—

"I am now going to show what are the grievances of the officers of the army, and how easily they could be remedied by a just and considerate Government.

1st. The names of the Staff Officers on the Cadres of regiments, which keep back the promotion of local officers, who have not the same promotion after serving so many years as 12, 20, and 26.

2nd. The denial of promotion to the full extent in place of those officers who retired on extra pension in 1861.

3rd. The denial to General Officers, of Indian allowances while unemployed.

4th. The retention on the Cadres of the late European regiments, of the names of the officers who were transferred to the New Line Regiments as far back as July 1862.

5th. The extinction of the Bonus System.

6th. The new rule fixing twelve years to qualify a Lieutenant-Colonel for promotion to off reckonings.

To remedy these.

1st. A separate list should be made of the Staff Officers and the Local Officers of Regiments; then a general list should be made of all the Regiments, and promotion made in relation to those who served the greatest number of years from their first commission as Ensigns.

2nd. All Lieutenant-Colonels should be removed, and promotions made in their places.

3rd. All General Officers who entered the service during the Government of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, should be allowed to retain their Indian allowances.

4th. Every Officer of the New Line Regiments, who was transferred from the old European Regiments, ought to be removed from the list.

5th. All officers who entered the service before the Court of Directors made the Government over to the Crown should, on retireing, receive one hundred pounds, supposing he has served twenty years, for every year's after service.

Those who entered the service under the Crown, might get returned any money or monies that they may have paid to the officers of their regiments, but without interest.

6th. The time for Lieutenant-Colonels to serve for the off-reckonings should be ten instead of twelve years.

The new rules which were made by Lord Dalhousie should be rescinded; and those officers who require to be invalided from long service in a hot country, from wounds received in action, or loss of health through long campaigns, should have the same benefits that were given formerly.

Any officer who has become incapable, or has lost his health by the loss of his arm, should not be allowed to enter the Invalids It should be considered an honorable retirement for those who have served their country gallantly and faithfully.

The Staff Corps should be opened to every officer who served under the Court of Directors, who has a P. H. to his name.

If these six glaring grievances be not remedied, and no concessions be made, the army of sufferers cannot help feeling that the Government has taken the bread out of their mouths. Let that Brummagem Brevet be cancelled, and let the Staff Corps be amended, and has signally failed in doing any good, but has on the contrary, done much harm and is considered by the army at large as an insult. —*Mofussilite, April* 13. MADOC."

LETTERS FROM NOWSHERA, No. XII.

FROM CAPTAIN TORTHORWOLD TO HIS BROTHER IN ENGLAND.

(*From the Pioneer, April* 13.)

NOWSHERA, 4TH APRIL 1866.

DEAR JACK,—Since my return from that terrible pleasure trip to Peshawur, my mind has been puzzled with a very difficult problem in Euclid, and as I cannot solve the question out of my own inward conscientiousness, I appeal to your marital judgment for a solution of the most point. Is it very wrong in a moral point of view, for a fellow to love his neighbour's wife, even if he carefully guards himself against any demonstration of his passion, and religiously refrains from attempting to gain the fair one's affection in return? I cannot see an atom of harm in such an undisclosed Platonic attachment, but others, to whom I have referred the matter, cast the Tenth Commandment in my teeth, and ask me, how is it possible for any man to love a woman without coveting her for his own, since love is, of all the passions, the most intensely selfish? To them I reply, that in the Tenth Commandment precedence is given to a man's house before his wife, thereby declaring the greater importance of the former chattel; that to intensely admire another's mansion, as I myself have often done to Mr. Holford's palace in Park Lane, is no infringement of the moral code; and, therefore, that to love the inmates of such a mansion is very different. This I cannot but declare, since it is quite possible for a man to feel pleasure in the sight of a beautiful building like the Taj at Agra, without having the least desire to possess it, and a long-continued love of another man's wife must end in contentousness. On that point we disagree, for I believe that any fellow, with well-regulated morals and a properly-balanced mind, can feel the truest and deepest affection for a married woman without desiring either to have it returned *sub rosa*, or to become the owner of his deity through

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" " 12 " "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board of Directors,
DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 7th April 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	... ...	at 2s.	0d. per Rupee.
4 do.	... ...	at 1s.	11¾d. "
3 do.	... ...	at 1s.	11⅞d. "
2 do.	... ...	at 1s.	11⅞d. "
1 do.	... ...	at 1s.	11⅞d. "
On demand	... ...	at 1s.	11⅞d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 " "
" " 6 " "
" " 12 " "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to the rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1865. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—France 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—France 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co. OF LONDON, (Limited); and Messrs. J. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
And current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
6 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOTHEY, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Coles, Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
GEORGE HOLLINGWORTH HUNTLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Huntley, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Secretary—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.

Offices Eghinshone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following current rates :—

6 months' sight	... ...	2s.	1d. per Rupee.
4 do.	... ...	2s.	0⅛d. "
3 do.	... ...	2s.	0⅛d. "
2 do.	... ...	2s.	0⅛d. "
1 month's	... ...	2s.	0⅛d. "
Demand on Bank of England	...	2s.	0⅛d. "
On Ireland and Scotland	...	1s.	11¾d. "

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and Japan, and undertakes Remittances to be established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 12 " ... ... 6 " "
No interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—30, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-up CAPITAL £800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The London Joint Stock Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1¼d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 1⅜d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 1½d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 1⅝d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... ... at 2s. 1¾d. "
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one year, at 6 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 5 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Bombay, 23rd March 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), in 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each.*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 2 per cent. per annum,
" do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
" do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
No interest will be allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	... ...	at 2s.	1d. per rupee.
4 "	... ...	at 2s.	0⅞d. "
3 "	... ...	at 2s.	0⅞d. "
2 "	... ...	at 2s.	0⅞d. "
1 "	... ...	at 2s.	0⅞d. "
On Demand	... ...	at 2s.	0⅞d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.

Bombay, 19th April 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 mos' sight above	£50	2s. 0⅛d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	"
"	3 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	"
"	2 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	"
"	1 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	"
"	On demand	2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland	do.	} 1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11⅛d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Zolofahan, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 5 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On realizing Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.
CAPITAL CRORE OF RUPEES IN 80,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
RESERVE TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STRAENS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIEM, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0⅝d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0⅞d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0⅞d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0⅞d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0⅞d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Houndies, and other orde rs for realisation to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

શ્રી કંડોમ્પન પેનીનસુલા બંડન અર્ડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

चि स्वर्डोप पेनिन्सुला बंडन अर्ड चाइना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,))) Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London E. C.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMES JEJEEBHOY, Bart.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.
H. J. Marsden, Chief Manager.
Charles Igguldon } Managers.
H. G. Seaman, }
H. S. Marsden, Accountant.
A. H. Wildy, Assistant Accountant.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months certain	...	4 per cent.
6 "	...	5 "
12 "	...	6 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon on the following terms :—
For collecting Up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

શ્રી બેંક ઓફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાન (લીમીટેડ).

चो बाक भफ हीन्दुस्थान, चाइना, थड जापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	881,000
Reserve Fund	103,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP MOORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKILLOP STEWART, Esq.
HON. H. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dominaid.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta
John A. Murray, Esq., of W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do.....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER..The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on the *Bank of England, on Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In instances where a Bill is remitted in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 1,000 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 200 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed *The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.*
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE .....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP .....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Berrydale, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
ALEXANDER WILLIAM HEDDERWICK, Esq., of Messrs. Frawnkissen, Law & Co.
HERRALALL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
F. P. SHIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN LEWIS GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq. (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .....No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in all places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
" 3 months' " " 4 "
" 12 " " " 6 "
On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected every day. Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 12th April 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, shipped by G. H. MUMM & Co., of Rheims :—
CHAMPAGNE... ... ... at Rs. 33

MOSELLE (Muscatel flavour) ... ... at " 25
BURGUNDY CLARET, Chateau la Tour ... at " 18
Gueyraud ... ... at " 18
H. B. SLEEMAN & Co.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY ..... to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to
" " Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA ..... " " Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad..... " " Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. ..... " " Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee ..... " " Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut ..... " " Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints :—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Ofr original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named ; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 4, Mark Lane, E. C., or by any of their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CADWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.

	Per doz.	Rs.
Do. " a Crown	... ...	90
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...		21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40
do. Pints		21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..		36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints		16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co		36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal		18
Sharp Pale Blue Seal		33
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29
Do. Golden, Do.		33
Do. Green Seal		33
Do. Vino Fino		29
Do. Red Seal		27
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33
Claret, Light Capsule		15
Do. do. Pints		8
Do. Yellow Seal		30
Do. Do. Pints		17
Do. Do. Quarts		32
Port, Black Seal		36
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		24
Do. Brand a Crown		14
Old Tom, Red Seal		18
Dry Gin, Black Seal		18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts		36
Do. Pints		19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 30th May 1865.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL : £2,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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Chairman of London Board.
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R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.....London.
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Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. .....London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.
For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

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BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

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LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued the first Policy on the 15th June, 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies :—

Madras.....Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta ..... " MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ..... " DENT & Co.
Shanghai ..... " DENT & Co.
Mauritius ..... " BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne ..... " DALGETY & Co.
Launceston ..... " DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ... " MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide ..... " ELDER & Co.
Sydney ..... " FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
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For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 30th June 1866.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	390,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	153,